

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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Vol. III

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and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1836.

THE SEASON.

The weather thus far through the month of May has been drier than we ever recollect to have seen it. It is now the 23rd of the month, and we have had but two showers, neither of which were sufficient to penetrate the earth more than an inch or two; the consequence of which is, that those who were so unfortunate as not to have their grounds ploughed last fall, are unable to do so now, unless they be sandy. This necessarily puts back all the operations of persons who are thus situated; for it would be an entire waste of time and means to plough tenacious soils under present circumstances, as it would be impossible to pulverize them so as to render them available for agricultural purposes.

The science of agriculture, like all others, is replete with debatable points. Though there are belonging to it certain well established principles, on which most all enlightened practical as well as scientific farmers agree, still there are others, and not a few in number, on which diversity of opinions exist. This is the natural result of that love of opinion which all of us more or less are addicted to. Frequently we meet with those who, with the pertinacity with which the Medes and Persians adhered to their laws, insist upon their own notions as the law-agricultural, and which probably have no better foundation for their validity than a solitary successful experiment, which possibly may have been referrible to any other cause than the assigned one. The more enlightened portion of husbandmen, however, maintain, with all proper regard to common sense, that all substances, plaster excepted, intended to act either as nutriment to vegetation, or as stimulants to nutritive substances, should be turned under, so as to save to the land those volatile which would otherwise be lost by evapora-

tion if left exposed to atmospheric influence. These continue to pass off whilever vegetable decomposition is going on in the form of gases. If then there be any thing in them calculated to sustain or promote the growth of plants, it necessarily follows that a just economy of the farmer's resources would teach him to husband them, and it must appear obvious that the only way to do so is to turn all coarse or unfermented manure under the soil, thus subjecting it there to the process of decomposition and securing to it the benefit resulting from its gaseous parts, which, by becoming incorporated in the superincumbent soil, are rendered available as food for plants and are taken up as such by them.

We regret to find by the last Farmers' Register, that the legislature of Virginia adjourned without coming to beneficial action upon the memorial addressed to them by the agricultural convention which was recently holden in that ancient commonwealth. The committee on agriculture after having had the subject under consideration for several weeks obtained leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial. To us it has often appeared strange that legislative bodies without respect to localities, manifested so suicidal an indifference to the welfare of the first interest of the country—we mean the farming interest, and this we have always considered the more strange, as most of our legislative bodies are composed of majorities of agriculturists. That so enlightened a body as a Virginian legislature should have permitted a committee raised expressly to husband so important a branch of industry, to retire from the fulfilment of its duty, is certainly to be deeply deplored, because the example may prove contagious, and thus extending to other sister deliberative assemblies increase the disastrous consequences necessarily resulting from the guardians of the public weal sacrificing the first and noblest occupation of man, and the primary and most vital department of human economy.

Parties it has been affirmed by eminent writers are essential to the preservation and correction of governments. In the abstract they are doubtless so; but still they may receive such direction and become so venal in their as-

pirations, as to carry their views beyond that healthful action so necessary to promote the public welfare and advance individual prosperity and happiness. It is said that vicious legislation is worse than none, and we think we may venture on the assertion, that the converse of this proposition is equally tenable. To decline to legislate, when legislation is requisite, is equally as pernicious in its tendencies as to legislate over-much. That the farming interest do emphatically require assistance, is manifest from the exhausted condition of a large portion of our lands in the old states; from the desolating effect of emigration, which is severing the ties of centuries and sending the industrious and enterprising away from the land of their birth, to seek for homes beyond the walks of civilization, and from the impoverished condition of many who still cling to the scenes where their forefathers dwelt. Why then is this indifference? Why should those who have the strength in their own hands suffer their agents to sacrifice their interests by cold neglect? There is no good reason either for the one or the other, and we do most fervently hope that every farmer and planter will take the subject seriously into consideration and act according to the dictates of his sober and dispassionate judgment. That the memorial of the late agricultural convention in Virginia failed of being met in that spirit of enlightened comity to which it was entitled, should not deter further exertions. On the contrary it should arouse a feeling of indignation that would ensure success to future efforts.

BUCKINGHAM.

The owner of the splendid young Durham bull, Buckingham, who purposes sending him on a journey of amorous pilgrimage to Kentucky, gives us the following as his admeasurement.

	Feet	Inches
Height	4	7½
Circumference of knee	1	4
Breadth at Scapula	1	5½
From haunch bone to pelvis	2	2
" tail or sacrum to dorsal bone	5	2
Around the belly	5	2
" girth at the shoulders	6	2½
Length from frontal bone to sacrum end	6	7½
" of head	2	1
Depth at chest	2	2

This fine young animal is but 2 years old, is of the purest blood of the improved Durham stock to be found in the British empire, and was procured by his present owner under facilities of connexion and standing, which afforded him pre-eminent advantages of selection, such indeed as are rarely enjoyed by any individual, being an Englishman by birth and the son of one of the nobility. Intending to return to Europe in the fall for a short time, and having located himself in a part of Virginia not congenial to emigrant cattle, he had at first determined on selling him with his other imported stock; but on subsequent reflection he finds himself unable to reconcile his mind to part with an animal on which he had so prided himself, whose fine strain, form, and immense capacity for transmitting his kind, had so attached him to him, and he has therefore concluded to send him to Kentucky for a few months in order to permit the liberal and enlightened breeders, of that enterprising state, to avail themselves of an opportunity of a cross from this "high-reaching Buckingham." He will be sent to Lexington, where he will remain until the return from Europe of his public spirited and enthusiastic owner. As we take a deep interest in the improvement of the breed of cattle of our country, we sincerely hope, as we believe he will, that this young aspirant for favor will find the gentler sex in the state whither he is destined to go, will lend a willing ear to his suits of love withal.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

By David Low, Professor of Agriculture, &c.

THE ROT.

The diseases of these valuable creatures are sometimes of a very formidable nature, and baffle all the means of remedy which are known to us. Of these diseases the most dreaded is rot, which often extends over whole districts of country.

It is known that this disease is favoured or produced by a humid state of the soil and atmosphere. It is in wet seasons that it prevails the most, and is the most fatal. By draining land the tendency to it is lessened or taken away.—Often sheep are rotted by pasturing on the wet parts of the farm, whereas, if kept from these parts they remain free from disease. Nay, a single sheep that has a disposition to pick up its food in moist places will die, while the others will not be affected.

The animal affected does not all at once show symptoms of disease; for sometimes it remains a considerable time in apparent health, and long after it has been removed from the place of infection, droops and dies. Sheep are every year purchased in seeming health, and yet after a time they are found to be affected. A moist and even luxuriant autumn is dreaded above all things by the owner of sheep; for the seeds of infection are then often spread to appear in the following spring, or after the lapse of a long period.

The signs of rottenness in sheep are familiar to all shepherds. The animal becomes emaciated, its eyes become dull and glassy, a black purging generally takes place, the wool on being pulled comes readily away from the skin, the breath becomes fetid, and the urine is small in quantity and high coloured. As the disease proceeds, the skin is marked with spots, and the emaciation increases continually, until the sheep dies. In short, the term rot expresses truly the state of the animal. The disease proceeds with various degrees of rapidity; sometimes it attacks the entire flock suddenly, and sometimes its progress is gradual, and it affects only a given number of individuals. Graziers often avail themselves of the period of the animals beginning to decline, to rid themselves of an infected stock. During the first period of being tainted, the sheep have frequently a strong tendency to feed, and if killed in time, the flesh may not be perceptibly affected.

In all cases of rot, the disease is accompanied by a morbid state of the liver. During the progress of it, the fluke, a small animal, *Fasciola hepatica*, appears on the parts connected with the liver and the gall-bladder. At first the number of these creatures is small, but as the disease advances they increase, and before death are generally very numerous. In the last stage of this disease they have extended to the stomach and other parts.

Frequently the disease terminates favorably, the inflammatory action going off without destroying the parts. But even in this case, the taint is rarely removed, and years afterwards, when the animal has been fattened and killed, the liver has been found to be diseased, the flukes being in great numbers.

The best preventive of rot is to render the soil dry; hence, on all sheep pastures, the importance of draining. But should the disease, in spite of all precautions, appear, then we should, without loss of time, remove the sheep to a drier pasture, and supply them liberally with proper food. It is only, however, in the early stages of the disease, that a change of food will usually avail. If the disease has proceeded to a considerable extent, even though it should not have evinced itself by any great change in the external appearance of the flock, the animals will often perish hourly amidst the most wholesome food with which they can be supplied.

Of all the medicines that have been proposed for this fatal disease, salt alone is that whose virtue has been established by any satisfactory testimony. The beneficial effect of salt in the prevention and even cure of rot, has been confirmed by the observation of farmers in this and other countries.

Salt indeed will not in all cases prevent or cure the disease; for sometimes the tendency to it from particular causes, is too strong to be counteracted, and, when it has once attacked the flock, too violent in its progress to be arrested. But though salt is not a specific, it is the best means of remedy with which we are acquainted.

If salt be placed near the animals in troughs or on flat stones, they will eagerly lick it, and when disease threatens them, it may be given to them in any quantity in which they will consume

it; for it is then seen that they are obeying a natural instinct, in having recourse to the remedy; and in a wet season when disease may be apprehended, no one should grudge the trouble of so cheap and simple a precaution.

Much has been written upon the subject of this disease, but all that has been written, has nearly left us where we were with regard to the remedy.

It had been long known that wetness of the soil, however produced, gave rise to rot; that the best preventive was pasturing on dry ground and giving sufficient food, and that the best remedy where disease appeared was a change of pasture. To these results of old experience is to be added, the using of salt.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

COMPOST.

There are two ways of making a compost, or mixture of earth with manure. Agreeably to one method, a mound is formed in the barn yard or near it, consisting of alternate beds of manure and earth; when the manure has fermented, the mass is turned over with the spade and partially mixed. After a renewal and subsidence of fermentation, the materials are again turned over with a spade, and more thoroughly blended together. The compost is then drawn out and spread on the field.

The other way of mixing earth with manure, is much less laborious and expensive, and is thought to be, in many respects, more advantageous. The method is this. In the Spring of the year, draw out all the manure, including straw, corn stalks, cobs and all other coarse materials fit for the purpose, into the field; spread it, and turn the whole under the soil, from six to twelve inches deep, with the plough. In order to have the work well done, one or more persons must follow the plough, and with a rake, or hoe, or fork, place the coarse manure in the bottom of the furrow.

When the manure is not spread over the whole of the field, as in common cases, and the coarse materials cover a still less portion of it, one person is sufficient to follow the plough. But when a lot is entirely covered with coarse manure, two followers will be required, and even three if the business is not properly arranged. The following regulation will save the labor of one hand, by rendering unnecessary the passing and re-passing of the rakers, which the method, suggested by our first thoughts, would require. The first raker must set in after the plough, and continue his course; when the plough has performed one bout, the second raker begins his course. The first raker upon completing his round will stop: for he will find the furrow here filled with manure by his companion; but his stop will not be long, for the team will be close upon him, barely allowed time to step aside and permit it to pass; when he again sets in with his rake or hoe or fork. In this way the business will be conducted with great regularity and to the best advantage.

When the manure has been thus buried under ground, it is usual to plant corn in the field, that plants may be present to partake of the food which the manure furnishes during its decomposition, and also, to keep the field constantly

producing valuable crops. In autumn after the corn is gathered, the soil is turned over with the plough, and the assistance of the harrow, the decomposed manure and the soil are well mixed together. The compost is now perfected and the field is in a state of preparation for winter grain.

To this method, it has been objected, that the gases, which first escape during the fermentation of manure, are poisonous to plants, and that their disengagement should be effected, in places where they could not exert their efforts injuriously. The results of several experiments which I have made, would appear to speak a different language from this.

I excavated a spot in my garden, about a foot deep, and filled it half full with clean wheat straw; over this was thrown the soil which had been displaced, and melon seeds were planted. The fruit was the largest and best I had ever raised. Upon examination, I found that the straw had undergone a thorough decomposition.

Another spot in the garden I trenched, to the depth of two feet, and deposited in it manure from the horse stable six inches deep, and then filled the trench with the soil which had been thrown out. On this bed were sown parsnip seeds; when the roots had attained the size of a goose quill, I dug some of them up. The roots had passed straight down to the manure, and at this depth, which was eighteen inches, they were of two thirds of their size at the surface; the roots when dug for the table, were rather long than large, and they were excellent.

I excavated another spot in my garden, three feet in diameter and a foot deep, and threw in fresh manure from the horse stable, without any admixture of straw, to the depth of six inches after it was pressed down. In the centre of the manure I placed a stake two inches in diameter, and completed the filling up with damp clay well stamped down with a spade. The stake was then withdrawn, and the hole, having the capacity of about a pint, was filled with garden mould; in this were planted two kinds of corn. The stalks of these plants were not large; but, from the first, they preserved a healthy color, and each one produced a fair ear. The particulars of this experiment were so arranged as to cause the gases evolved from the manure, to act with the greatest force on the tender roots of the corn plants as they became developed; and when we consider the effects of the extreme drought which prevailed last summer, and that the roots of these plants were confined to about a pint of fertile earth, it is reasonable to suppose that the manure supplied them with wholesome nourishment, rather than concentrated poison. If coarse manure be but thinly covered over with earth, the soil will be too puffy and dry to produce healthy plants, but I can assert from repeated observations, that the hottest kinds of manure, buried a few inches deep, warm the soil and give additional vigor to vegetation, as well in the gardens as in the fields.

Gapes in chickens.—On the subject of disease of chickens called the gapes, a writer remarks: "On the dissection of chickens dying of this disease, it will be found, that the trachea (or wind

pipe) contains numerous small worms, about half an inch in length, and the size of a small cambric needle; on the first glance, they would likely be mistaken for blood vessels. These worms may be dislodged and the disease cured by the introduction of tobacco smoke into the mouth until the chicken becomes insensible; in this state it will remain for 1 or 2 minutes. The operation may be repeated at pleasure, without endangering the life. The first application will usually produce the death or expulsion of the worms, and the removal of the affection—the second always.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

BET ROOT SUGAR.

We have already published an interesting letter from Mr. Isnard, on the subject of the manufacturing of the Beet Root Sugar. We now publish another letter on the same subject, addressed by him to the President of the Agricultural Society, in answer to some inquiries made by the officers of that society, which will be found deserving of notice.—*Daily Adv.*

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, held 9th April, 1836:—

The President sent to the board a letter of introduction from Gen. Dearborn to him, (of the French Consul, Mr. Isnard,) with a view to the introduction of the Sugar Beet, and the mode of extracting the Sugar.

Voted, That the subject be referred to the President and Mr. Gray.

A copy of the record.

BENJ. GUILD, Sec'y.

In accordance with the above vote, the committee therein named, have had an interview with Mr. Isnard; and the following interesting letter upon the subject of the manufacturing of Sugar from the white, or Sugar Beet, so called, has been received from him. The committee learning that this subject has of late created conversation amongst the farmers and others, have been induced to give publicity to Mr. Isnard's letter, previously to submitting it to the board of Trustees, whose meeting stands adjourned to the 14th inst. Those of the Trustees to whom said letter has been communicated, approve of its immediate publication.

Sir,—As you have expressed a wish that the cultivators of this country might be generally informed of the principal observations made in France upon the culture of the sugar beet, and also what benefits they might derive by the making of Sugar; and for my own part being desirous of fulfilling the promise I made to the public, in my first communication on the above subject, to give further information when called for; I have now the honor to transmit to you the following, which appears to me sufficient for the present, being ready at any time to enlarge on the subject, if required.

The variety of beet to which the sugar manufacturers now give the preference, is the white Beet, (*Beta alba*), imported into France from Germany; next to it is the yellow Beet, (*Lutes major*). The first ought to be preferred in this climate, as it stands better against frost and rotting.

This variety must not be confounded with another very similar, called in French *Diastis*, Scarcity Root, (*Beta silvestris*), also white, though very often striped red and white; this last is a great deal larger, more watery, but deficient in sugar.

The choice of the best Beet will not suffice; care ought to be bestowed on the cultivation, in order to enhance and to perfect its saccharine principle, and even facilitate the several processes for obtaining the sugar.

Deep, light, rather sandy, but rich soil is requisite to raise an abundant crop of Beet of good quality. Beets raised on a field newly manured have proved to contain salts detrimental to sugar, and which increase the difficulty of obtaining it. Good pasture land, not marshy, broken up and planted with Beet, produces the most saccharine roots. The transplanting has been discontinued as more expensive, less certain, and the young plants so transplanted producing roots less perfect in shape, a matter of some consequence, owing to the subsequent mechanical operations, those roots are to be submitted to; and also owing to the aptness of the plant so transplanted to rise out of the ground while growing, which causes a great loss to the sugar manufacturer, since it has been proved by analysis that the portion of the root so exposed to light and air, is far from being so rich with sugar as the part which is under ground; hence the necessity of hoeing and earthing up the roots. Seeds ought to be laid in rows at two feet apart, that distance will allow us to perform the weeding, the hoeing and the earthing up easily, by means of a proper hoe or plough, drawn by a horse, now generally used in France.

The gathering offers nothing particular; care ought to be taken not to hurt the roots; they should be deprived of their small fibrous roots, and also of all the green part of their top to which the leaves adhere. The stowing of a large quantity of beet deserves the greatest consideration, in order to prevent their heating; for if they vegetate the saccharine principles enter into new combinations, and sugar can no longer be obtained with the same profit.

In Germany the leaves are carefully dried and used as a fodder for cattle. In France the leaves not immediately used are left on the ground as a manure.

The expenses attending the cultivation of one acre of land planted with Beet, will vary according to circumstances; every farmer is to judge for himself.

The quantity of Beet gathered on one acre will also vary even from 300 to 500 bushels. A respectable farmer of this country has assured me, that 600 bushels would not be considered an extraordinary crop on a rich soil, and with proper management. Nothing in this remark ought to surprise us, for admitting the roots at 2 feet apart, 11,000 roots will be gathered on an acre. The average weight of each may be 3 1-4 lbs. In fact many will weigh as much as 5 lbs. In the following calculations, I take for granted 350 bushels as the average crop of one acre, a bushel of Beet to weigh 60 lbs.

As to the benefits which a farmer will derive by the cultivation of one acre with Beet for the making of sugar, they can be stated as follows:

800 lbs. good Muscovado Sugar valued at 8 cents per pound,	\$64
50 gallons of Molasses, good for distillers, at 16 cents per gall.	8
4 tons of Pumice, a good food for cattle, \$5 per ton,	12
1 ton of dry leaves, or their value as manure,	5
Total,	\$89

Owing to the want of skill and experience, I admit at only 4 lbs. the quantity of sugar obtained, though 5 lbs. is generally obtained, and even some manufacturers obtain as much as 7 lbs. of sugar for every 100 lbs. of beet. From this amount ought to be deducted about \$5 for sundry ingredients for manufacturing purposes; also the cost of one cord of wood for fuel. The several operations will be performed by the farmer at his leisure time. The expenses for tools, apparatus, &c. &c., can be valued at about \$120; but should the works be enlarged so as to work a double or greater quantity, those expenses would by no means increase in the same ratio.

Should a company be formed to carry on conjointly the cultivation and the manufacture of sugar on a large scale, other benefits would be derived—1st. By the improving of a large tract of land. 2d. By the refining of the sugar at a trifling additional expense. 3d. By the fattening of cattle. 4thly. Getting the most of sugar at the least expense possible, by being enabled to secure the service of competent superintendents, and by making use of labor-saving machines moved by steam engines; all of which I am ready to demonstrate on application made to me.

In my first communication on this subject, I have stated, that the pumice of beet was a better food for cattle than beet in their natural state; to this assertion objections have been made; allow me, sir, to support my position by a few observations more, inasmuch as they will impart a more correct knowledge of the benefits that can be expected by some new improvement in the process of making the sugar of beet.

By chemical analysis 100 lbs. of beet root prove to contain 85 to 90 lbs. of water, 6 to 11 lbs. of sugar, 1 to 2 lbs. ligneous substance. Pectic acid, albumic, salts, earth, together 2 to 2½ lbs. The greater the proportion of water, the less is the proportion of sugar. The average quantity of juice obtained from 100 lbs. of beet is about 70 lbs.; the weight of the pumice left is 30 lbs. The quantity of sugar extracted from the 100 lbs. of good beet by those who are skilled in the process, is now 7 lbs; but from 1 to 2 lbs. of it is mixed in the molasses; consequently the pumice is proportionably more rich in saccharine principle than the beet. In its natural state the beet holds 85 per cent of water; the juice obtained from it holds 63 lbs. of water; then 22 lbs. of water remain in the 30 lbs. of pumice; consequently in less proportion than in the beet. This is not all, in the pumice the water is almost solidified, as it has been observed, by the pectic acid, which is combined with it, and contributes in a great measure to render the pumice so nutritious; if added to this, that the pumice is easily chewed and better digested, it is not surprising that cattle relish it more than

the common beet, and thrive exceedingly well when fed upon it.

The following is fact: the first year I manufactured sugar in France, I offered the pumice for sale, for what milkmen were pleased to give; they soon finding the benefit derived from it, offered more for it than for common beets. Wishing to ascertain what price they were willing to pay for it, I asked as much as one half more than the price I paid for common beet (all by the weight) and yet found a sale for it. They said that 100 lbs. of pumice went further than an equal weight of beet; that they were saved the trouble of washing and cutting them; that when feeding cows with pumice they could save the dry food they were obliged to give them, when feeding them with beet.

Should these observations, for which I beg your indulgence, be in any way deemed beneficial for the promotion of this new branch of agricultural industry in this country, they are, sir, at your disposal for whatever circulation you may be pleased to give them.

I have the honor to be,

with the highest respect, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MAX. ISNARD,

French Vice Consul for Boston.

To the Hon. L. WINTHROP.

Boston, April, 15, 1836.

SMALL FARMS.

There is a great mistake among farmers. And that is, they covet too much land. Almost all our farms are probably from four to ten times too large. A farmer never feels that he has got enough. He adds field to field, does not half subdue or manure what he has got, and still wants more. One of the most productive and profitable farms I ever saw, contained but fourteen acres. It was very much subdivided, and improved and manured; and the owner was what was called a very thrifty, if not a rich man, while his neighbor who skims over three hundred acres, and works full as hard, grows poor. By proper management I am satisfied every acre of land which is fit to raise corn upon can be made to yield one hundred bushels to the acre. Is it not better to put the manure and care and labor upon it, and raise the one hundred bushels, than to spread the same over four acres, and thus drive away three or four of your sons to the west? As things now are, what is the process? I will tell you. A man owns one of our large farms. It is paid for. He raises up a large family. The girls are married off, and he gives each one her portion. He himself, dies, and his farm falls to his five sons. One of those five sons take the farm, and agrees to pay the other sons their shares. They go off to the west and return no more. He undertakes by economy and industry to keep and send a fourth of its value to the west. By and by, he finds he cannot do it as fast as he agreed to do it. He goes to the Life Insurance Company, or somewhere else, mortgages his farm, and starts anew to pay for it. All his life he toils, pays interest, thinks the farmer has a very hard row to hoe, and it is not till near the close of his life that he gets free from debt. When he dies, the same process has to be gone over again, and every generation, we send four-fifths

of the value of our lands after them. Now this is poor policy: and I sometimes wonder that our farms are in any tolerable condition; for their worth many times over has been sent away, to the west. If, instead of this, our farmers would divide up their farms, and make every acre yield all it can, our towns would not have the appearance of age and decay which many of them have. "Praise a great farm," says the immortal poet of Rome, "but cultivate a little one."

I have noticed that men as they grow old seem to want more land; and seldom do you find a man who feels he has enough. I know they talk of the fertility of the west, and the beautiful land to be found there. And I know too, that a young man going out there, if he does not die under it will in a few years become thrifty. And why? The process is easily described. He goes into the wilderness, purchasing his land, lives in his log cabin, sleeps on the floor, or more likely upon the ground, eats upon a slab pinned up into the logs, and eats what comes to hand, working early and late, and it would be wonderful indeed if he did not gain property. And so would he here. Let a young man take the poorest farm you can name, and labor on it as hard, and live just as he does at the west for fifteen years, and he will be rich here. It is not so much the land that makes the difference, as it is the manner of living, between the west and the east. I was struck while riding in the stage, in listening to the conversation between two farmers, the one from Illinois, the other from the state of Maine. The western man was describing the fertility of the soil, contrasting it with New England. "Why, how much corn can you raise to the acre?" says our man from Maine. "I can raise all of seventy bushels with all ease." "And how much do you get a bushel?" "Nige pence a bushel at my door." "Well," says the Maine farmer, "I can raise three hundred bushels of potatoes on my land, and get twenty cents a bushel at my door." "Ay, you have to dig them." "True, and don't you have to pick and shell your corn, and after all get but twelve and a half cents a bushel, and only seventy bushels on an acre." I repeat it, with the same economy and the same industry, a young farmer here can get rich as easy as at the west. Whether they will practice equal economy is more than I can say. But let the fashion once prevail of having smaller farms and having them better cultivated, and you will be surrounded by your own sons, instead of large landholders, and a floating population, who hire themselves out to cultivate it, and who have no land.—Maine Farmer.

COEN, GRASS SEEDS, MANGEL WURTZEL

[From the Cultivator.]

SIR—If anything in the following communication is worth publishing, it is at your service. The 2 last years, corn has been raised in the following manner, on the Mohawk Flats, near this city. If in grass, the land is ploughed and well harrowed, lengthwise of the furrow, without disturbing the sward. The ground is then prepared for planting, by being marked out 2½ feet one way, and 3 feet the other. The last season, the field was rolled after being planted, with evident benefit, as it made it level. When

the corn is 3 inches high, the cultivator is passed through both ways, and twice afterwards it is used in the same manner; no hills are made, but the ground is kept level. Neither hand, hoe nor plough are used, after the corn is planted. Fields manured with coarse manure have been tilled in the same manner. Corn tilled in this way is as clean of weeds, as when tilled in the usual way; it is no more liable to be blown down, and the product is equally good. It saves a great deal of hard labor, which is an expensive item in the usual culture of corn. Last October, 10 rods measured out, in 2 different places, in a corn-field on grass land—the one yielded 10, the other 9, bushels of ears. In one corn-field, after the late dressing in July, timothy and clover seed were sown, and in the fall the grass appeared to have taken as well as it had done in adjoining fields where it had been sown with oats.

The following is the result of your Dutton corn with the common yellow eight-rowed:

	inches.	grain weighed	oz. dr.	oz. dr.
One year Dutton corn measured 10½	do	do	5½	1 do 11½
do do do do do do	do	do	5½	1 do 11½
do do do do do do	do	do	5½	1 do 11½
do do do do do do	do	do	5½	1 do 11½
do do do do do do	do	do	5½	1 do 11½
do do do do do do	do	do	5½	1 do 11½
do do do do do do	do	do	5½	1 do 11½
do do do do do do	do	do	5½	1 do 11½

Jan. 14, 1835.—Half a bushel of ears of Dutton corn weighed 20 lbs. The grain when shelled, weighed 15 lbs. 11 oz. The cobs weighed 4 lbs. 4 oz.—The grain measured nearly nine quarts.

Half a bushel of ears of the eight-rowed weighed 20 lbs. 11 oz. The grain weighed 17 lbs. 1 oz. The cobs weighed 5 lb. 10 oz. The grain measured 9 quarts.*

Our grass seed is sown in the following manner:—

After the oats or barley are about 4 inches high, the grass seed is sown, and a roller with a bush fastened behind it, is immediately passed over the field, which covers the seed sufficiently, and makes the field very level, without injuring the barley or oats, which in 3 or 4 days are up as straight as ever.

Last spring half an acre of lucerne was sown in this manner on barley, and when the winter commenced, it was thick as it could stand, and nearly two feet high, while the common red clover in the same field was only one-third of that height.

On the same farm, the last season, 600 bushels of mangel wurtzel were raised from half an acre and 8 perches of land, being at the rate of 1,039 bushels per acre. The ground was manured with coarse manure; 3 pounds of seed were sown in rows, 2 feet apart, and tilled with the cultivator only. The hand weeding in the rows was amply compensated after midsummer, by the thinnings out, which kept 8 pigs till corn was ripe. The expense of cultivation was about the same as if the ground had been planted with potatoes.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES H. TOMLINSON.

*The important inquiry is, which variety produces the most grain in a row, or on an acre—which ripens earliest?—Conductor.

NEW SPRING WHEAT.

J. BUEL, Esq.—Sir—I send you enclosed a small sample of Italian spring wheat. This

sample is taken from a parcel I purchased a few years since, and is part of the four year's crop since the introduction of the original importation. The seed was brought to this country in 1832 by Signor J. B. Carbonai, from the city of Florence, Italy. The sack was sold for charges; I bought it, and finding it a heavy and beautiful grain, prevailed with several of our farmers to sow it; the result was most gratifying. Sowed side and side with our country spring wheat it exceeded it two feet in height, standing on the ground, and yielded double the quantity, weighing 63 pounds to the bushel. It has succeeded well every year since, producing from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre; grows well on every variety of soil on which it has been sown. Very few of our farmers will now sow winter wheat, finding this wheat a sure crop.

Your ob'dt,

J. HATHAWAY.

Rome, N. Y. March 24, 1836.—Ibid.

From the Newburgh Telegraph.

April 7, 1836.

To the Editor, Sir:—In your paper of the 24th ult. you publish from the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, over the signature of Mr. DAVID HARRIS, a farmer of that place, the whole amount of the proceeds of his farm for the year 1835, which amounted to the round sum of \$3,292 94; and the amount of the sales of the same (after deducting \$275 for labour) gave a nett profit of \$2,447 94. You ask then "Is it the superiority in the soil of Old Dutchess, or the superior skill of her farmers, which enables them to shew results so incomparably beyond any that have been shown from Old Orange," and you quaintly remark, "see that it be not found in the latter," viz: the superior skill of the farmers of Dutchess over those of Orange. Now sir I have no desire in the least to detract from the practice due, and justly due, to Mr. Harris, as an enterprising farmer, for knowing goes beyond report, and my opinion is that Mr. Harris is an enterprising man and a skilful farmer, or in the common phrase a good farmer. But I do not think the result depended entirely on his superior skill, nor the superiority of the soil, but arose from the high state of cultivation, combined with the location of Mr. Harris' farm, added to the fact, that he has a hay press on his farm, for you will find that it was principally the sale of Hay which swelled the amount of sales. If you deduct the price of the hay it leaves but \$685 44. Now I have been informed by Mr. Harris himself that his farm is in a high state of cultivation, and I have heard that it contains 160 acres, and well supplied with meadow, and Mr. Harris had \$23 50 per ton for the hay sold, which is at least one third more than the ordinary price of hay. So that I would infer from this, (if correct,) that it is not alone the superior skill of Mr. Harris nor the superiority of the soil, (though I have known Mr. Harris as a farmer of the town of Newburgh, and think that he is possessed of no ordinary degree of skill as a farmer) that could have enabled him to shew any thing to be compared with his late statement. I think it is owing in a great measure to the reasons I have stated. I therefore hope that the farmers of Orange County will

take the hint and give through your valuable journal the information which will create a spirit of emulation among them, for we have good farmers and good farms in Orange County. I myself am a farmer of the town of Newburgh. My farm consists of sixty acres, not inferior to any in Orange County, yet far inferior in state of cultivation. Twelve and a half acres is a wood lot, about 30 acres tillable, part of which is very stony.

It is principally under grass. I will give you a statement of my sales of this farm for the year 1835, as follows:

Butter (sold fresh, and freight deducted), 931 lbs.	\$203 94
Calves, 10	10 46
Beef, principally young cattle,*	86 80
Potatoes 107½ bush. 37½ cts.	40 31
Pork, dead,	76 29
Cider,	12 00
Oats, 77 bushels, at 50 cts.	38 50
Rye, 19½ bushels, at 94 cts.	18 39
Corn, 24 bushels, at 72 cts.	19 72
Buckwheat, 12 bushels, at 50 cts.	6 00
Apples and Turnips,	4 00
Poultry,	14 75

\$536 27

Now sir if a small farm so situated will produce so much with a farmer professing hardly ordinary skill, what will be the result when superior skill, good soil and well cultivated farms are combined. If you think the above would be a means of making our farmers speak out it is at your service.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Newburgh, March 31, 1836.

*The sale of beef lessened my stock, but I have grain and hay to sell that will amount to what the cattle butchered were worth last spring, which will make the beef the gain of last year. I winter but 10 Cows and 2 Horses.

[From the Silk Cultonist.]

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

The town of Wethersfield has long been famous for the large quantities of onions which are annually raised and exported to the West Indies and the Southern States. It has been superstitiously supposed there is something in the soil of Wethersfield peculiarly adapted to the culture of onions; and this whim has no doubt discouraged many from attempting the cultivation of this valuable root, in other sections of the country, equally favorable to its growth. It is true the soil of Wethersfield is a rich sandy loam, well adapted to horticultural purposes; but the success of its inhabitants in the culture of onions, is attributable in a much greater degree, to a particular virtue in the fingers of its females, than any peculiar properties in its soil.

The business of raising onions in Wethersfield, is reduced to a perfect system. The following is the method of cultivation. Early in the spring the land is manured by ploughing in fine manure from the stable or barn-yard, in the proportion of about ten loads to the acre. That of neat cattle is preferred, as that of horses is considered of too heating a nature. After the manure is ploughed in, the land is

well harrowed and laid out into beds five feet wide.

The beds are laid out by turning a furrow towards them each way. This raises the bed above the aisles and gives an opportunity for the water to run off should there be occasion for it.—They are then raked with an iron tooth, or common hay-rake, and the aisles suffered to remain as left by the plough. Thus prepared, the beds are ready to receive the seeds.

As early as the season will admit, the seed is sown in the following manner. A rake, with teeth a foot apart is drawn crosswise of the beds for the purpose of making drills for the reception of the seed. The seed is then sowed in the drills with the thumb and fingers, and covered with the hand. From ten to twelve pounds of seed is put upon an acre. After the plants come up they are kept free from weeds, which generally require four weedings. A hoe of suitable width to pass between the rows is used in weeding, which saves much labor. When ripe they are pulled and the tops cut off with a knife. A sufficient length of top is left to tie them to the straw in roping.—or bunches of 3-4 pounds as required by the State. An ordinary crop is from 6000 to 8000 ropes to the acre. The quantity annually raised in the town, is estimated from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 ropes, which are sold at an average price of \$3 a hundred, amounting to from \$30,000 to \$30,000.

Most of the labor of raising onions in Wethersfield, is performed by females. The cultivation of an acre requires from fifty to sixty days labor of a female, whose wages, including board is about forty two cents a day. Though many of the young ladies of Wethersfield spend a portion of their time in their onion gardens; yet in personal beauty, education and politeness, they are not excelled by females of far less industrious habits.

SALES OF STOCK CATTLE.

CINCINNATI, April 9.

On Thursday there was an auction sale of the stock of cattle of the late Jephtha D. Garrard. We subjoin the names, age and blood of the different animals, with the prices for which they sold. Such a schedule may be interesting now, and for future reference.

Baron Steuben, full-blooded Durham bull—two years old		\$465
Nymph, 6 years old, full-blooded Durham cow		370
Octavia, 2 do	do	heifer 575
Virginia, 1 do	do	do 510
Sylvia, 12 do	do	cow 300
Hymen, 10 do	do	do 295
Helen, 1 do	do	heifer 325
Little Blinky, 3 do	do	cow 125
Star, 1 do	do	heifer 80
Cinderella, 1 do	do	do 110
Matilda and calf 3 do	do	do 180
Julia, 2 do	15-16	do 180
Charlotte, 1 do	do	do 150
Spike and calf, 6 do	do	cow 200
Bloss, 4 do	15-16	do 130
Big Bug, 6 do	do	do 170

Cherry & calf 5 do		do 155
Speck, 8 months		bull 50
Black, 5 do		cow 41
Old Spike, 12 do		do 68
Glasseye 5 do		do 82
A steer, 1 do		do 36
Hamilton, 1 do	15-16	bull calf 75
Spotty, 5 do	1-2	cow 88
A yoke of oxen 5 years old,		80
Do do 2 do		43

There were a number of purchasers on the ground from Kentucky and Indiana, as well as from all parts of Ohio. There was much competition among the bidders, and in several instances liberal advances were offered on the above prices after the sale.—The farm, consisting of about 475 acres, was bid off at \$60 per acre.

JOHN J. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

CUT-WORM.

The ravages of this insect last spring, particularly in our corn fields, gives an importance to every suggestion which may promise a preventive. The remedy suggested below, has the sanction of philosophy as well as experience, and promises the further benefit of being decidedly beneficial to the growth of the corn.

The labor and expense of making the application are comparatively trivial. It is probably the caustic qualities of the alkali afforded by the ashes and lime, that keep the worm from the circle of its influence, or destroyed it. We copy the article from the *Tennessee Farmer*.

"As soon as the corn is covered with earth, let a hand follow, having a bag hanging at his side, containing ashes and plaster mixed, one third of the latter, and two thirds of the former, or ashes alone, either leached or unleached.—The latter would probably be preferable—and let him drop a handful on each hill of corn. We would recommend, where it can be obtained, the partial substitution of lime for ashes, in which case, to preserve the hands of the dropper from injury, it will be necessary for him to use a cup, shell, or gourd, with which to take up the lime—each bag should be large enough to contain as much of the substance used as the dropper can conveniently carry. We request our readers in this vicinity to give the foregoing a fair trial, and to furnish us with an accurate account of the result, both as to its effects in preventing the ravages of the Cut-Worm and in increasing the the crop. In our use of ashes and plaster, they were dropped on the seed corn, and covered with it. The effect on the crop was decidedly and greatly beneficial. For preventing the ravages of the Cut-Worm, there is good reason to believe that it would be best to deposit the ashes on the hill after the corn is covered, and this mode will probably be found nearly, if not quite, as beneficial in increasing the crop."

WIRE WORM.

Schenectady, 18th June, 1835.

Sir—In many parts of this country, the wire worm and grub have injured the corn, oats and barley, growing on land that had previously been in grass. Does ploughing grass land in the fall kill the worm? I am inclined to think it does

not, because a meadow on our Mohawk flats, containing four acres, was ploughed last fall and planted this spring with corn previously soaked in a solution of copperas. The corn planted on three of the acres was also smeared with tar. The worms have been much more destructive among the corn that was tarred, than that which was not. This was probably owing to their being more numerous in that part of the field. A few days since, in reading one of late numbers of that valuable English periodical the *Farmers' Series of Useful Knowledge*, I found that in England they destroy these worms in grass lands in the following manner:—Knowing that the worms come above ground in the night, they at that time spread quicklime in a state of powder, over the grass, which is evenly done by throwing it with a shovel high in the air from the rear of the cart, which is driven across the field. The worms crawling about at that time are covered with lime, which soon kills them.

Respectfully yours,

C. H. T.

REMARKS.—The wire worm, we think, does not come to the surface at night—It remains fixed in the corn upon which it preys. It is the alkaline property of the lime, carried down by water, which destroys them, if any thing. Tar is no preventive, nor fall ploughing, nor any application that we know of. Salt, at the rate of two or three bushels to the acre, is said to be efficacious.—The grub or cut-worm comes to the surface at night.—*Albany Cultivator*.

Seed Corn, that is steeped preparatory to planting, should not be suffered to dry on the surface of the ground, or by exposure too long to the sun, but should be buried in the earth while moist. In our last spring's planting, after finishing one field, which came up well, the seed was left exposed, a day, in a basket, to the sun, and planted the day following. Much of this seed failed to vegetate, and some of that which grew, had a sickly, dwarfish appearance through the season. The like happened to Mr. Weston, of Washington, and Mr. Brewster of Oneida. Another gentleman has informed us that he planted steeped seed: that the three first rows were covered immediately, but that the residue was not covered until the whole field had been dropped, and the seed become dry. The three rows came up and grew well; the residue came up but imperfectly, and the plants they produced were inferior and dwarfish. The cause of these failures may be thus explained: Germination had commenced in the steep; a chemical change had taken place in the cotyledons, in the matter which feeds and sustains the young plant till it develops its leaves, and can take care of itself,—and by the subsequent drying, this nutriment was partially or wholly destroyed, and the corn failed to grow, or grew but feebly, for want of it. Where germination is stopped, after it has commenced, for want of moisture, the vitality of the seed cannot be again resuscitated. We have had seed corn, after it had been steeped, kept good in a basket 5 days, in a cellar, where it sprouted, and was afterwards planted, and grew well.—*Cultivator*.

Vinegar in Cream—The difficulty and labour frequently attending the churning of butter, led

me to try a variety of experiments to ascertain if a method could be discovered for making butter come quicker than the usual mode. After trying several things, I found that by adding a table spoonful of good vinegar to four gallons of cream, when put into the churn, I obtained butter in from seven to eight minutes. If this information will be of any service to your subscribers, you are at liberty to publish it.—*Far. & Mech.*

Receipt for making cold Soap.—The leach tub or hoghead must be covered at the bottom with straw and sticks—then put in a bushel of ashes, then two or three quarts of unslacked lime, upon which you must throw two quarts of boiling water to excite fermentation and slack the lime; put in another bushel of ashes and as much more lime and water, and continue to do so until your vessel is full; put in hot water till you can draw off the lye, after which the heat of the water is not of much consequence. You must have, at least, two thirds of a bushel of lime to a hoghead, if you wish your soap to be made quick; one hoghead of ashes will make two barrels of soap. When you draw off your lye you must keep your first two pailfuls by themselves, and the next two in another vessel, and the third two in another vessel still; then weigh 29 pounds of clear, strained grease, or of scraps, without straining, 32 pounds, put into a kettle with three pounds of rosin; then pour over it one pailful of lye from the first drawn vessel, and one from the second drawn vessel; put it over the fire and let it boil twenty minutes—be particular to add no lye over the fire, but swing off the crane if it is in danger of boiling over; put it into your barrel and add one pailful of lye from the third drawn vessel, and give it a thorough stirring; then weigh your grease for another barrel, and take the lye remaining in the vessels, in the same manner as for the first barrel; then draw off your weak lye, and fill up the vessels as fast as possible, remembering to put half to each barrel, that they may be equally strong; if your leach run through fast you may have your barrels full in an hour, and so hard that you can hardly stir them. You must stir it after you begin to put in your lye, till your barrel is full. Fourteen quarts of melted grease is the quantity for a barrel.

[Many families in this town make their soap according to the foregoing, with perfect success.]—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Fruit Trees.—Let it be observed as a general rule, always to plant or transplant your fruit trees before a leaf expands or a blossom appears; it is true, that some plant later, but never with equal success.

OXEN WANTED.

THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER AND GARDENER, Baltimore, Md. wishes to purchase 4 pair of Eastern OXEN. It is necessary that they should be good matches, young, large sized, well broken, of docile disposition, and that the yoke in which they have been used to work should accompany each pair.

Farmers and others, to the eastward, possessing such animals will please make immediate application, stating the character, &c. of their respective Oxen, price deliverable at Baltimore, and time when they can be delivered there.

May 24th.

4t.

SPLENDID DOUBLE DAHLIAS—FIELD BEANS, &c.



WM. PRINCE & SONS have received five collections of Dahlias from Europe, selected from the most celebrated establishments there, and comprising the very elite of all that have been brought into notice there during the last two years. These will be furnished at the most moderate rates.

Of the older varieties they have a great stock, comprising a great number of choice varieties that are yet sold at high rates elsewhere; but which we now offer at 3, 4, 5 and 6 dollars per dozen, according to the kinds. Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and orders for trees, plants, or for garden, agricultural and flower seeds, will receive the utmost attention.

650 bushels of White Field BEANS of a superior quality and of a very prolific variety, at \$2 per bushel by the barrel or tierce—*Terms Cash.*

Linnean Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near New York.

May 24th.

2t.

FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, &c. WARRANTED GROWTH, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and superior assortment of GARDEN and RARE FIELD SEEDS, growth 1835.

All those seeds which can be raised to advantage in this country, are saved by careful seed raisers at the *Clairmont Seed Gardens*, near this city. Seeds which are found necessary to import are principally from the south of Europe, where they become so well matured, that their vitality is preserved much longer than those obtained from the humid climate of England.

Of the endless variety of Cabbages, Lettices, Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, &c., none are retained but such as are known to be truly excellent.

The most prominent seeds received, and in store, are 250 bushels *Garden Peas* of various sorts. 95 bushels *Dwarf and Pole Beans*.

2000 lbs. *Cabbage Seeds*. About 35 fine sorts, among which are the *Scotch Early York*, *London Battersea*, *Flat Dutch*, *Globe Savoy*, *Early Harvest*, &c.

150 lbs. *Cucumber seed*, about 12 sorts, among which are *Keene's Long Green*, *Long Green Turkey*, &c.

1800 lbs. *Radish seeds*—principally of *Short top Scarlet*, *Yellow and Red Turnip*.

300 lbs. *Beet and Mangold wurtzel seed*.

50 lbs. *Green Curled Borcole*, or *Scotch Kale*, purple curled—blue curled, &c.

35 lbs. *Cauliflower and Brocoli*—best European sorts.

200 lbs. *Carrot seed*—for garden and field.

75 lbs. *Lettuce seed*—the curled *Silecia*, large white or Laxy, brown Dutch and Malta, are best sorts, the latter particularly fine for forcing.

270 lbs. *Onion seed*—several French and American sorts. Also—*Tart Rhubarb seed*, *Tomato*, *Egg plant*, *Squash*, *Black and Orange Salads*, *Spinach*, *Peppers*, *Ockra*, *Flag Leek*, *Cress*, *Celery*, *Endive*, &c.

FIELD SEED.

60 bush. *English and Italian Rye grass seed*.

60 do *Green Sward grass*, for yards, &c.

1,200 lbs. *Scarlet Trifol or clover*, *Trifolium Incarnatum*.

800 lbs. *Lucerne or French clover*.

50 bush. *English and Poland oats*.

250 lbs. *Skinnless or Huskless oats*—new—great product.

150 bush. best *English and American Early Potatoes*.

100 lbs. *Gama Grass seed*—this grass bears cutting every 15 days, and of course the product is immense.

50 bush. *White and Yellow Field corn*.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. Seedsman,
Light st. near Pratt.

FLOWER SEEDS,

Time of planting most sorts about 15th May.

150 kinds FLOWER SEEDS, finest selection of annual, biennial and perennials, put up in packets at 64 cts. each, or \$5 per 100.

may 10

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
Light near Pratt st. wharf.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	8 00	8 15
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.		90
White,.....			15
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.		
North Carolina,.....			
Upland,.....		18	18 1/2
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	40	
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.		1 50
FLOUR MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's,.....		7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,.....		6 87	7 19
SuperHow. st. in good do'd		8 37	6 50
" wagon price,		8 25	
City Mills, extra,.....			7 00
Do.		6 50	
Susquehanna,.....		6 75	
Rye,.....			
Kilo-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.		19 40
do. in bbl.	bbl.		4 37
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	5 25	
Timothy (herds of the north)			
Orchard,.....		none	
Tall meadow Oat,.....			
Herds, or red top,.....			
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	18 00	20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....		7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	9 00	9 25
Slaughtered,.....			
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	18	
second,.....		16	
refuse,.....		14	
LIME,.....	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....			
OATS,.....		44	45
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....		87	90
Lady,.....			
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	3 30	
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.		
RICE,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	90	92
Susquehanna,.....			99
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,....		5 00	7 00
" fine red,.....		7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable			
for segars,.....		5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,....		6 00	6 00
" good yellow,....		8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....		12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality, ..		4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,....		5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....		7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,.....			
Kentucky,.....		8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 39	1 45
Red,.....		1 30	1 38
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	38	
" in hhd.....		35 1/2	
" wagon price,.....		34	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100 lbs	2 25	
To Wheeling,.....		3 00	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,...	pound.	55 to 69 30	32
Full Merino,.....		48 55 28	30
Three fourths Merino,.....		45 48 26	28
One half do.....		40 45 24	26
Common & one fourth Meri.		36 40 22	24
Pulled,.....		38 40 22	24

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass roots will be received, and for sale about the 20th of March. By obtaining roots of this valuable grass, farmers will gain the advantage of two years over seed plantation.

March 1

ROBT. SINCLAIR.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets,

